

# Conservation Security Program



*You've been  
taking care  
of natural  
resources  
on your  
land for  
years...  
  
...now,  
you have a  
chance to be  
financially  
rewarded  
for your  
work.*

## **Conservation Security Program Overview**

The Conservation Security Program (CSP) was authorized by the 2002 Farm Bill to reward farmers and ranchers who are implementing conservation on America's working lands. CSP is a voluntary program based on conservation accomplishments that recognizes the contributions of the best land stewards and encourages them to do more.

CSP rounds out a portfolio of conservation for America's farmers and ranchers. CSP is helping producers improve management of private lands through NRCS conservation services and programs to sustain past environmental gains, address current resource problems, and provide for regulatory relief.

## **The Watershed Approach**

To provide the best service possible to producers, the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) is implementing CSP on a watershed basis. Focusing on high priority watersheds allows NRCS to provide quality service to more applicants than if the program were implemented nationwide because of limits on both program and technical assistance funding in Fiscal Year 2005.

CSP is being offered in watersheds across the country. The Chetco Watershed has been chosen as a CSP priority watershed for 2005.

## **Signing up for CSP**

Applicants will be selected at the national level for the 2005 sign-up. The fact sheet entitled "CSP Eligibility, Qualification and Application Steps" contains detailed information about applying for CSP. Generally, to apply, land managers will need to complete the following steps:

### **Before the Sign-up Begins:**

1. Complete a Self-Assessment Workbook.
2. Gather appropriate records and documentation.
3. Contact your local Farm Service Agency to receive a USDA (also called SCIMS) Identification Number.

### **Once the Sign-up Begins:**

4. Attend a Self-Assessment workshop to learn more about CSP and receive assistance in finalizing your Self-Assessment Workbook.
5. Set up an appointment with your Local NRCS staff to confirm your eligibility, documentation and determine your enrollment category.
6. Submit your Conservation Stewardship Plan.
7. If you are selected for funding, complete your Conservation Stewardship Contract.

For additional information on the Conservation Security Program in Oregon, go to [www.or.nrcs.usda.gov](http://www.or.nrcs.usda.gov).

# Conservation Security Program in Sixes



## *Sixes Watershed*

### Watershed Acres:

Total - 300,000

Private Land - 213,600

### Land Use Acres:

Pastureland - 21,000

Orchards/Vineyards - 1,400

Forestland - 271,000

### 79 Working Farms

### Major Commodities:

Cranberries

Cattle

Sheep

### For More Information Contact the Local NRCS Field Office:

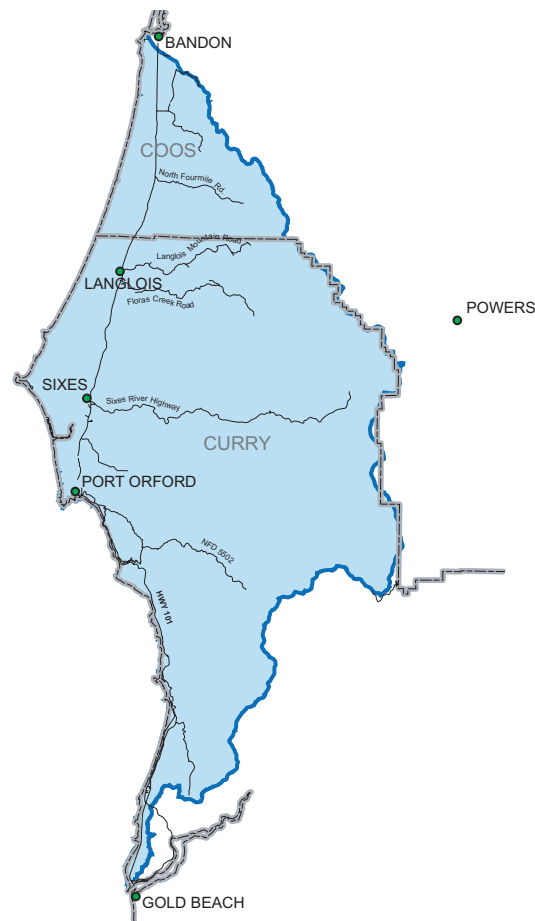
Coquille 541-396-2841

## CSP 2005 in the Sixes Watershed

The Sixes Watershed formed about 10,000 years ago as the last Ice Age ended. Generally, most areas in the watershed are subject to landslides or instability of the soils because of the diverse nature of the rock, the soil types, steep slopes, and the high amount of rainfall in winter.

The watershed is typified by lowlands, terraces, and mountains. The lowlands consist of areas within the present flood plains, marshes, and deflation plain between the beaches and dunes near the mouth of larger rivers and streams along the coast. Elevation generally is less than 40 feet above sea level. Terraces are extensively utilized in the watershed, and are important sites for commercial, residential, industrial, and agricultural uses.

The watershed is drained by two river systems, the Elk and Sixes rivers that flow to the Pacific Ocean. Several well-developed stream systems, such as Floras, New River, Willow, and Morton Creeks, drain the smaller basins within the greater watershed area. There are several ESA-listed species in the watershed including salmon and bald eagles. A major portion of the economy in the area is dependent on the fishing industry. Over 26 percent of the watershed consists of improved pasture, making grazing lands health an important resource issue. Water quality and quantity is the most important resource concern on land used for cranberries.



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